

COPENHAGEN (R) — Denmark's Minority coalition government Friday held a last-ditch talks aimed at winning support for a broad economic package in parliament Saturday and thus avoiding general elections. Parliamentary officials said Conservative Prime Minister Poul Schlüter's month-old government now looked likely to succeed in obtaining backing for the package from two small parties outside the coalition.

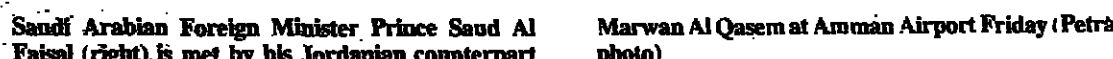
WASHINGTON (R) — Federal authorities have arrested about 60 people in connection with large-scale drug smuggling from Colombia to the United States, Attorney General William French Smith announced Friday. He told reporters that later Friday a federal grand jury in Miami would formally charge those arrested, some of whom were Colombian nationals, with drug smuggling. Mr. Smith said the alleged smuggling from Colombia into the Florida area involved 8,100 kilograms of cocaine, 40 kilograms of heroin and millions of doses of other dangerous drugs. On Thursday President Reagan announced that he is launching a major offensive to stop illicit drug traffic and to rattle the power of organized crime in the United States.

MOSCOW (R) — An unofficial peace group formed by Moscow intellectuals in June said Friday it was still functioning despite police harassment, and had formed branches in three other Soviet cities. Members of the self-styled "group of trust," told Western journalists that groups supporting their aim of Soviet-American reconciliation had sprung up in Novosibirsk, Leningrad and Odessa. The peace campaigners said they were still under close surveillance by the KGB security police who had warned them and sympathisers to cease their activities. Some had been threatened with prosecution for "parasitism" and expulsion from Moscow or with other criminal charges.

**VIENNA (R)** — Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak will visit Austria next month—the first by a Czechoslovak head of state, it was announced Friday. Dr. Husak, 69, who took over as party chief from reformist leader Alexander Dubcek in 1968 and became president in 1975, was to have visited Austria last month. But the trip was put off. It was revealed that a Czechoslovak intelligence agent had been in Vienna with Austrian politicians, posing as a political adviser. Relations between Vienna and Prague were also not helped by the signing of a number of agreements between members of the "charter 77" human rights organization and on subversion charges.

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet wedding parties are getting out of hand, the Communists' Party newspaper Pravda complained Friday in an article which said they consumed too much time, food, drink and money. The daily said the habit of holding such celebrations for the happy couple had got to the stage where such feasts often went on for several days. Calling for a return to more sober festivities, Pravda said too much working time was being lost and above all too much money wasted which the newly-weds could better spend on other things.

JEDDAH (R) — Two Saudi Arabian murderers were beheaded Friday, the Interior Ministry said. It said Saudi Bin Abdul-Aziz Bin Ibrahim Al-Ka, sentenced to death for the high court for shooting another Saudi national during the argument, was beheaded in Riyadh's justice square. In a separate case, Mohammed Darwish Al-Sayid was executed in the village of Duba near Tabuk in the north-west of the country. He was charged of shooting a man dead during an argument. About 100 people, about half of them foreigners, have been beheaded this year under Muslim law, which calls for execution for murder and other serious crimes, informed a senior official.



PARIS (R) — French President François Mitterrand will not visit Morocco at the end of October as planned, but King Hassan will instead come to Paris at a date to be set soon, it was announced here Friday night.

King Hassan plans to go to Washington and probably to London later this month as part of a delegation from six Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to explain an Arab peace plan for the Middle East.

A statement from the French

**External Relations Ministry** said King Hassan wanted to come to France.

"It has been agreed that the planned meeting with the French President will take place in Paris," the statement said. "The date will be fixed very shortly."

No other details were given.

A seven-member commission, due to meet Friday night in Morocco, was set up last month at an Arab summit in Fez to inform the major powers about a joint peace proposal which would indirectly

The commission, gathering at the secluded eastern Moroccan mountain resort of Ifrane, was expected to focus on a PLO request to take part in any visits arranged at the meeting, including one already announced to Washington next week by King Hassan and some Arab foreign ministers.

The group going to Washington is later expected to visit London. Neither the United States nor Britain has recognised the PLO.

MADRID (R) — Politicians reacted angrily Friday to a court decision to let a rebel colonel, jailed for a right-wing coup bid, stand for parliament in Spain's Oct. 28 general election.

Supporters of Lt.-Col. Antonio Tejero Molina quickly revived their election campaign and said he would definitely try for a seat in the Congress (lower house) which he stormed at gunpoint last year.

The court overruled a decision by the electoral control body that Col. Tejero could not seek public office while a serving military officer. It said he was eligible because he had applied to retire. No appeal is possible.

Former Centrist Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez said the decision was "a mockery of the Spanish people." Communist leader Santiago Carrillo called it "a scandal."

Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, expected to win the elections and become prime minister, and ruling Centrist Party leader Landelino Lavilla both told election rallies the poll would show how little support the colonel enjoyed.

"Spanish solidarity," Col. Tejero's newly-founded political party campaigning under the double-meaning slogan "enter parliament with Tejero," quickly coined a new motto: "Your vote will free Tejero."

The colonel is in a military prison awaiting the result of his appeal against a 30-year sentence for his part in the coup attempt.

His lawyer says the case would be closed if he were elected and he would be immediately released.

He said the colonel, who has become a folk hero for the extreme right-wing fringe, could be elected if he polled 150,000 votes in Madrid.

The Neo-Fascist New Force Party won a Congress seat with 110,000 votes in the 1979 election.

Posters of the colonel appeared in Madrid streets Friday with the caption "vote for me, damn it!"—based on an order given at gunpoint to Mr. Suarez, then prime minister, by the rebels when they seized parliament: "Sit down, damn it."

Fallen coup, page 8

**TOKYO (R)** — Leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) failed to agree Friday on a successor to outgoing Party President and Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and face a possibly divisive election.

The crucial talks aimed at finding a new leader through negotiation and heading off a party election were suspended without agreement but were resumed several hours later.

Saturday is the deadline for candidates to register if an election is held next month.

Taking part in the talks were Mr. Suzuki, who announced his resignation as LDP president last Tuesday, former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, a leading critic of Mr. Suzuki who represents the senior party advisers, and party Secretary-General Susumu Nishida, speaking for the LDP's executives.

They told reporters after the talks this morning the situation was still too fluid to name a possible successor. Mr. Fukuda also said negotiations could continue until shortly before the election.

At a meeting of LDP parliamentarians Mr. Suzuki called

again for speedy selection of a successor through negotiations to avoid a political vacuum.

His faction decided at a meeting to leave the choice of his replacement to Mr. Suzuki, who appears to favour Yasuhiro Nakasone, director-general of the Administrative Management Agency, LDP sources said.

Mr. Nakasone's main potential competitor, Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency who had also been critical of Mr. Suzuki, told reporters after meeting Mr. Fukuda: "It is desirable to hold an election if the three-man talks do not reach agreement Friday."

Mr. Komoto leads the smallest of the five major LDP factions. But party sources said he has strong support among the rank and file and could do well in the first round of a party election, in which all party members can vote.

Mr. Fukuda also met Ichiro Nakagawa, director-general of the Science and Technology Agency who has declared his intention of running in the party election.

But Mr. Nakagawa is not considered a serious contender.

PEKING (R).—Chinese and Soviet officials meeting here are ready to start the second phase of talks on the longstanding dispute between their countries, East European sources said Friday.

They said the two delegations, led by Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilyichov, had outlined their positions and next week would examine bilateral questions on which

The meetings, which began on Oct. 5, are the highest-level contacts between the two governments since last 1979, when negotiations on improving ties were broken off.

Western diplomats have said there is little possibility that the current talks would lead to a breakthrough.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev this year offered several

CANJUERS, France (R) — President Francois Mitterrand said Friday France had not yet decided to move from development to production of its own Neutron weapon and was in no hurry to do so.

Speaking on a visit to the Canjuers military camp in southeast France, Mr. Mitterrand also sought to allay fears in the army that his Socialist government might be planning to cut down conventional forces in favour of nuclear weapons.

The President's remarks on France's plans for the enhanced radiation, or Neutron, weapon followed a U.S. press report that France had informed some allies that it had decided to approve

production.

France began development of the controversial weapon in 1976 and the programme has continued under the Mitterrand administration, which took office in May 1981.

Warheads have been tested in France's South-Pacific test site on Mururoa Atoll.

Mr. Mitterrand said work on the weapon was continuing "so that, in the event of an order being given, France could immediately 'build it'."

"The step has not been taken. I do not rule out giving this order, but I believe there is no urgency," he added.

Defence experts say a French decision to produce the Neutron

**BEIRUT (R)** — The Lebanese Army set up checkpoints around east Beirut Friday, but there was no hint of when it might start disarming rightist Christian militias *there following the crushing of leftist forces in the western sector.*

Soldiers backed by troops carriers and armoured cars mounted the roadblocks at the eastern approaches to the city after reinforcing their positions Thursday.

Newspapers reported that about 1,500 troops were deployed all the new positions are outside the heart of east Beirut, the Christian rightists' stronghold since the 1975-76 civil war.

As the army deployed in east Beirut, eyewitnesses said soldiers moved in to level squatters' homes around the airport southwest of the city despite futile efforts by residents to keep the bulldozers away by burning tyres and scattering rubble in the road.

Security sources said more than 100 of the makeshift homes were destroyed Friday, in addition to some levelled Thursday night in a

warning to the squatters to move out.

The army has long threatened to level the squatters' villages around the airport, saying they are illegal and a safety hazard.

Lebanon's new President, Amin Gemayel, the candidate of the right-wing Falange Party, plans to extend the army's control throughout the whole city.

But, since the Israelis withdrew from Beirut over two weeks ago, the army has concentrated only on west Beirut, formerly controlled by the now-departed Palestinian commandos and Lebanese leftist militias.

The delay has led to charges from the remnants of the Lebanese left that the new government is concentrating on west Beirut while leaving intact the rightists, who claim a standing force of 8,000 men.

The government has replied that it has the right to extend its authority in the west after eight years of gun law. It says it will begin searching east Beirut when

The Saudi minister delivered a message to the King from King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia on coordinating the stands of the two countries, regarding the Arab political efforts in the world arena, and the works of the seven-member committee formed by the Fez summit due to start in Morocco Friday evening.

Prince Saud Al Faisal had arrived Friday morning at Amman airport, where he was met by the Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Saudi ambassador in Amman and the embassy staff.

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Friday its forces killed 156 Iranians while its planes inflicted heavy losses on Iranian positions in Gulf war fighting over the past 24 hours.

An army command statement quoted by the Iraqi News Agency said all planes returned safely to base from their raids Friday on the Misan and Mandali Iraqi border areas.

It added that Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi towns of Mandali, Khanqin, north-east of Baghdad, and Zubairiyeh, to the east, wounding a number of people and causing some damage.

An Iraqi military spokesman Friday night denied that an Iraqi jet-fighter was shot down by the Iranians as reported by the national news agency in Tehran.

AMMAN (Petra) — Heavy rain accompanied by strong dusty winds fell in Al Qarranch, Al Husseinyeh, Al Jaraf and Al Jizah areas south of the capital Friday, harring visibility on the roads, the Public Security Directorate announced.

Strong storms also caused poor visibility on the road extending from the Iraqi borders up to Al Iqab area.

Visibility was also poor on the Al Umari-Al Azraq-Zarqa road.

The Public Security Directorate advised drivers on these roads to drive carefully.

**AMMAN (Petra) →** The management board of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), currently holding its 14th session in Rome, has approved a formula of the third phase of developing the highland area in Jordan. The FAO will give Jordan food-stuffs worth nearly \$10 million as incentives to workers during three-year phase, an amount representing some 28 per cent of the total cost of the project.

The project, which will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, will help dozens of farmers reclaim their lands and cultivate them with fruit-bearing trees. It will also provide foodstuffs to be distributed as incentives to workers planting forest trees. The aim of the third phase of the project is to reclaim and cultivate 7,500 hectares of lands as well as 4,800 hectares of forest trees.

AMMAN (Petra) — Three Palestinian organisations have denied any role in issuing a statement opposing Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat's visit to Jordan.

The three organisations, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Thursday denied reports issued by the

official Syrian news agency, and broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation and Radio Monte Carlo, of an alleged statement by the three organisations and two others, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command) and the Popular Struggle Front (PSF), criticising Mr. Arafat's visit to Jordan and the talks he held in Amman with senior Jordanian officials.

PARIS (R) — An alleged leader of the French underground left-wing group Action Directe was charged by a judge Friday with complicity in six guerrilla attacks in Paris mainly against Israeli targets.

Frederic Oriach was arrested Thursday with another member of the organisation which has been banned by the government.

Police also seized documents linking Action Directe with a spate of anti-Jewish violence since Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Examining Magistrate Martin Anziani held 29-year-old Oriach to be on charges including complicity in murders and causing explosions.

Two of the charges related to a explosion which killed two bomb disposal experts in a Paris street in August and an attack on an Israeli embassy car in which 40 school children were hurt.

Right-wing commentators seized on Oriach's release from detention.

entention last year under an amnesty law to accuse the government of being lax in its attitude to terrorism in France.

He was awaiting trial on charges of causing explosions and carrying firearms when he benefited from a wide-ranging amnesty ordered after President Francois Mitterrand's election.

Newspapers questioned whether a detainee with Oriach's known record as an extremist should have been allowed to go free under the measure which traditionally follows the arrival of a new president.

The Socialist daily Le Matin Friday published an interview with Action Directe Chief Jean-Marc Rouillon in which he accused the government of waging a hysterical campaign against the group.

Le Matin said Rouillon, who is in hiding, sent written replies through an intermediary to its questions.

Falangist leaders have indicated they believe their militia should not be disbanded until the country is rid of all foreign forces--Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian.

**Works on withdrawal plan**  
WASHINGTON (R) — A team

Fighting between Muslims and Christians raged for a fourth day Friday in the Israeli-occupied Shouf mountains overlooking Beirut, security sources said.

They said the two sides, traditional enemies, were using artillery as well as machine-guns and automatic weapons.

The independent newspaper An-Nahar said first reports indicated that four people had been killed and 25 wounded since the fighting erupted on Tuesday.

Plans to move the Lebanese Army into the heart of the battle zone 16 kilometres southeast of Beirut have so far come to nothing.

Beirut Radio said a preliminary

Lebanon and ensuring the security of Israel's northern border.

The working group began its discussions Thursday night after four hours of talks between Secretary of State George Shultz and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

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**PREQUALIFICATION  
NOTICES FOR  
ZARQA- RUSEIFA**

Waterdistributing, sewerage stormwater and waste water projects...

**page 3**



## FEATURES

## Food comes first, says FAO on World Food Day

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This publication was issued by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations on the occasion of World Food Day Oct. 16, under the slogan Food Comes First.

This year, FAO has proposed two specific aims for World Food Day: involving local communities and groups in arranging activities, and ensuring that children and young people are made aware of food and nutrition topics.

For the people of the industrialised world, the past few years have not been easy. But, in the poorer countries of the Third World, continuing economic recession threatens not just standards of living but life itself. At the same time, flagging Western support for development assistance places at risk real progress made in Third World agriculture over the past decade.

Pressing domestic problems in the West have led to an economic and social conservatism relatively unsympathetic to the issues of development and food supply in the poorer parts of the world. The governments of many industrialised countries are finding it difficult to maintain foreign aid programmes when even domestic welfare funding is under attack.

Individuals and organisations involved with development in the Third World are well aware of the situation. World Food Day, which is sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), serves to remind governments and people of the need to direct resources to agricultural development, and to food production, in particular.

"This day, 16 October, provides an opportunity," says FAO's Director-General Edouard Saouma, "for a recommitment to agricultural development". World Food Day also provides the focus for activities that mark the importance of food and agriculture in the lives of people. The first World Food Day in 1981 was celebrated in over 140 countries.

## Progress has been made

In the past, the emphasis has been on the gravity of world food problems, but many believe this has contributed to a feeling of disillusionment in the West about development assistance to the Third World. It has obscured the very real progress that has been made towards self-reliance in food.

For instance, while the number of seriously under-nourished people in the world has risen in the past ten years, it has dropped as a proportion of the world's population. FAO estimates that it has been possible to nourish "fairly adequately" more than two-thirds of the 230 million population increase between 1970 and 1975 in developing countries.

The developing countries as a whole managed to increase food production by an average of 3.2 per cent per year throughout the 1970s, thus achieving a significantly better position by the end of the decade.

In 1981, the developing countries increased their cereal production by five per cent. In the

world as a whole, cereal production went up by six per cent, allowing carryover stocks of cereals to reach 18 per cent of annual world consumption. This level is regarded by FAO as the absolute minimum for security of supplies.

Unfortunately, the improvement in the world harvest has not been shared by all. In 1982 the most depressed area of the world is Africa south of the Sahara where food production levels have actually fallen. Yet, even famine-stricken Africa may be able to take heart from successes elsewhere in the world. India, for example, has now become largely self-sufficient in cereals. The Philippines are self-sufficient in rice, and Bangladesh and Indonesia are moving towards this target.

Recent increases in cereal production owe much to the "green revolution", with its introduction of new high-yield crop varieties. But this "revolution" has not been without its problems. Compared with traditional varieties, the "high yielders" are more expensive to buy and require more fertiliser and more water — and water is a resource as scarce as land in some countries. The greater costs and increased inputs have often prevented the small-scale farmer from joining the "revolution". The subsistence farmer has not benefited at all.

In some countries, the "green revolution" has led to the displacement of small farmers. Given the need for expensive inputs and improved methods of cultivation, it has favoured the large landholder and the wealthier farmer. But, given their unquestionably higher yields, the new techniques must not be abandoned. The challenge is to make them accessible to the world's small farmers.

With current technology, it is certainly possible for the world to feed all its people. In fact, world supplies of dietary energy are now about ten per cent higher than is strictly necessary to meet the nutritional requirements of the world's population. Even the developing countries have almost enough food to meet domestic needs, but people still go hungry because food is rarely, if ever, distributed according to need.

## Incentives and investment

The situation in the developing world, particularly in parts of Africa, is made worse by the growth of the so-called "bread economy". The provision of cheap imported wheat and flour is weaning urban people from locally grown grains such as sorghum and millet.

The favouritism shown to urban dwellers is mirrored by undue emphasis on increasing the productivity of large and medium-

scale farms. For their part, peasant farmers and small-holders have few incentives to produce more food than they and their families need.

And yet, the experience of India shows that productivity is not necessarily dependant on the size of the farm. In fact, in the poor areas of Africa — where people have no average ten per cent less to eat than they did ten years ago — increased food production will depend largely on the efforts of the smaller landholder.

A recent FAO study, "Agriculture: Toward 2000," shows an increase in the resources devoted to agriculture, particularly to land and water development, is needed to stimulate food production in the developing countries. The study found that most of the funds required for such an investment could be generated by the countries themselves, but the non-oil-producing nations, at least, would need external assistance rising from about \$5 billion at present to U.S.\$15 to 18 billion per year by the turn of the century (at 1975 prices).

The amount of external assistance estimated by the study is large compared by past standards, but it is minute compared with world arms expenditure. It is even modest compared with present annual expenditures by Americans and Europeans on alcoholic beverages and tobacco.

If the money were made available, there would be a good chance of bringing world hunger under control. But the question still remains of how aid is best channelled to those who need it. In the past, the industrialised countries were happy to use international organisations like FAO as their intermediaries.

Increased competition for international influence by both the major and middle-level powers, together with pressing domestic problems, has brought about a change in attitude towards foreign aid. Not only is less money being made available in real terms, but the industrialised countries are demanding something in return for the assistance they provide.

An increasing proportion of foreign assistance is being given as bilateral aid — that is, aid directed by the donor for use in a chosen developing country or for specific programmes. Governments have found such "tied aid" easier to justify at home because they can detail how the money has been spent and demonstrate short or long-term benefits.

Sometimes bilateral aid is given on condition that the funds be spent on importing goods from the donor country, thus establishing a new or stronger trade relationship. Sometimes bilateral aid can "buy" support for the donor country on foreign policy issues.

A disadvantage of bilateral aid in the eyes of FAO is that it is impossible to ensure the money goes to the most needy countries, and that it is spent in the most useful way. For example, a reduction in multilateral com-

mitments is severely reducing the assistance offered through the United Nations Development Programme. In the past, UNDP has been a major source of funding for technical assistance in agriculture. In 1981 alone, FAO disbursed about \$182.6 million in UNDP funds on projects in more than 120 countries.

The decline, in real terms, of multilateral aid is a symptom of the West's challenge to the entire concept of aid to the Third World. The old responses, based on moral and emotional arguments, are unlikely to have much effect as long as welfare for the disadvantaged in the industrialised nations is under attack.

The decline in aid will be halted only if the industrialised countries can be persuaded that it is in their interests to help provide both short-term aid and longer-term assistance to ensure that everybody will have enough to eat.

## Better trading opportunities

Trading conditions between the developed and the developing countries exert a powerful influence on the Third World's striving for self-reliance. Agricultural products account for about one-third of the export earnings of those developing countries without oil resources. This export income is particularly important to countries that must import staple foods in return. Larger export earnings would help the developing countries to finance both essential food imports and the imports of equipment, fertiliser and other inputs needed to increase overall agricultural production.

More stable prices set at levels which offer a fair reward to the producing countries are vital. Action must also be taken to reduce or remove trade barriers erected in industrialised countries against Third World exports, particularly exports of processed and semi-processed products.

The West cannot afford to ignore the potential of Third World trading partners. Ultimately, the full participation of what are now known as developing countries in the world economy would eliminate the need for external assistance. The resulting stability would benefit today's rich and poor alike.

The world can feed itself

The population of the entire world when agriculture or settled cultivation started over 10,000 years ago was probably about 15 million. Now, India alone adds this number to its population in a single year. Nevertheless, the world can feed itself adequately if nations place much greater emphasis on agricultural development and, in particular, upon increasing food production.

"No other solutions exist," says Mr. Saouma, "than to increase available supplies of food and to improve their distribution both between and within countries."

These solutions demand a degree of cooperation and support for agricultural development that has yet to be found. Increasing interdependence in the modern world means that all countries and people, rich and poor alike, must help to solve food issues.

A major issue for World Food Day in 1982 will be how to revive the interest of the peoples and governments of the industrialised countries in helping to eliminate hunger, malnutrition and poverty. It would be a terrible tragedy if they were to continue to reduce their support just when many developing countries are making real progress with agricultural development and increased food production.

## Rural development

Farmers rarely trust officials, merchants or even reformers when they come from the city. Whether on missions of mercy or of exploitation, city-dwellers traditionally are regarded with suspicion. To farmers they are all the same — people who stick their noses into matters which don't concern them.

Self-employed farmers, whether landowners or tenants, rarely have the time to investigate properly new ideas or methods. Their work obliges them to be jacks-of-all-trades, and specialists in none. The risks of experimenting, particularly when the farming is at the subsistence level, are also very high. An experiment that doesn't succeed may threaten life itself.

The decentralised nature of the business, involving millions of small-scale decision-makers, makes it difficult for farmers to band together to express their views. This lack of self-expression has contributed to the mistrust between country and city. Such mistrust stands in the way of solving the world's number one problem — hunger.

Hunger cannot be overcome without a big increase in food production and the elimination of poverty — much of which occurs in rural areas. Yet no government can increase food production merely by decree. Only farmers can increase food output, but not unless the rest of the world listens when they call for help.

## The voice of the farmer

Most countries have accepted in one way or another the concept of workers' associations or trade unions, even if these are not always independent of the state. Yet the right to free association of farmers and other rural workers — who make up almost half the world's workforce — is not universally recognised.

A study by the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) has found few successful efforts to build rural people's organisations. In none of the 16 Third World countries surveyed had the governments created systems to gather information on the rural

poor or involve them in the development process.

In a recent letter to agriculture ministers throughout the world, Edouard Saouma, Director-General of FAO, reminded governments of the importance put on rural-based organisations by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) in 1979. Mr. Saouma appealed to governments to involve rural groups in planning and carrying out activities on World Food Day, October 16. Such a role on World Food Day, with its slogan "food comes first", would give these groups the public recognition they need to enlist more support, he said.

WCARRD promoted popular organisation as a way of improving grass-roots participation in development. The conference called for governments to encourage, and to remove all barriers to, the free association of rural people. Apart from their role as fora, the conference found that community level organisations could provide economic, social and cultural services for their members.

Some world leaders are aware of the demand for popular participation in rural development. Addressing the conference, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said: "If the people are to be able to develop they must have power... at present the best-intentioned governments — may own included — too easily move from a conviction of the need for rural development into acting as if the people had no ideas of their own."

In fact, it is far easier for governments to decide what is best for their people without consulting them. One result of this attitude is that many development programmes have not lived up to the expectations of either the planners or those on the receiving end. Every failure adds to a sense of disillusionment with foreign aid that appears to be increasing in the industrialised countries.

As well as acting as his spokesman, the Third World farmer looks to a popular organisation to deliver those things, such as equipment, credit, fertiliser and advice, which he cannot easily arrange for himself.

At the village level farmers can combine to purchase equipment which none individually could afford. At the regional or national level farmers' organisations can get the best deal for the individual from governments, or banks and international development bodies with resources to invest in agriculture.

In the Philippines, for instance, KAMPI was set up to support cooperatives and social reform programmes and has made considerable progress in representing the views of its members, which include village organisations as well as individual farmers. KAMPI is also involved in marketing where it represents farming interests in setting prices for produce.

One way of ensuring ind-

pendence is for the group to generate its own investment funds. The WCARRD report noted that local organisations could encourage saving among farmers for investment in projects which they themselves plan and control. Cheap credit is crucial to agricultural development in the Third World. Self-generated credit can help eliminate the worst features of the traditional money-lender system.

## An active role

Farmers on the whole are traditional in their outlook. They are not given to taking greater risks or to leaping into radical changes, and they have a well-founded scepticism of even the best-motivated reform.

Thus popular rural groups will generally try to retain as much of existing situations as possible, so long as they do not seriously conflict with their goals and concerns. In some cases, these active agrarian organisations may act simply as watch dogs to ensure that government-authorised land reforms are implemented properly at the local level.

In politically pluralist South American countries, for instance, a federation of local groups can counter the power of wealthy landowners opposed to reforms. This role for popular groups was stressed by the WCARRD Report.

In Mexico, FEDEMOA, represents small-scale farmers including the "ejidatarios" — smallholders who benefited from agrarian reform programmes begun in the 1940s. "The ejidatarios" are today facing problems relating to poor land and a lack of infrastructure, especially irrigation. A major objective of FEDEMOA is to find solutions to these problems in an effort to maintain the social and economic objectives of the original agrarian reform programme.

In a country like Ethiopia, where peasant farmers make up the vast majority of the workforce, peasants' associations can act as one of the main channels of communication between people and government. Since the 1974 revolution, nearly 25,000 peasants' associations have been set up. According to international observers, the Ethiopian movement has ensured that land reform will not be halted.

## Ways of organising

FAO sociologist, John Colaris, who has looked at conditions among the peoples of the Genu Gofa province of Ethiopia, found that some tribal groups showed a strong preference for collective work, in keeping with their traditional customs. They were more confident about tackling problems collectively, particularly when confronted with new farming techniques.

Elsewhere in Africa it has been found that a minority group will

often suffer when different tribal groups combine to form a Western-style association. Clearly, traditional kinship structures should be taken into account by those encouraging the formation of popular organisations.

The cooperative type of organisation has long been seen as the ideal structure for participation in decision-making. In many areas it is. However, at the lower level, the cooperative has often failed because it has been saddled with too many and too sophisticated functions.

A cooperative operating alongside commercial organisations needs capital and expert management to compete. Yet, if it gets these resources, it may cease to operate in the best interests of its members. There is also often a conflict of interest between the small and not-so-small farmer.

One way of overcoming these difficulties is to adapt textbook methods and rules to local customs and conditions. In Niger, for example, small-scale cooperatives are not registered, nor do they have written by-laws. Decision-making is collective, after discussion at the village level. Membership is by village, not by individual farmer.

External assistance can be a useful source of "seed" money in areas where low incomes stand in the way of the formation of popular organisations. Aid from non-governmental bodies in the donor countries is especially helpful, because it can offer local assistance, even often involving practical or material help at the individual level.

For instance, the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, which is composed of national farmers' bodies in some 30 countries, provides short-term assistance to Third World groups. This sort of help, such as the loan of breeding animals or the supply of basic equipment, can generate vital first-year income for farming cooperatives, giving them hope of a long-term future.

## Half the world

While control of most of the world's resources now lies in the hands of large organisations, both private and state-owned, control of the means of agricultural production remains relatively decentralised. Agriculture must remain a relatively small-scale activity — because half the world's people are directly involved in growing food and because, for many in the poorest countries, no alternative means of gaining a livelihood exists.

Yet much can be achieved collectively. In particular, only the collective efforts of the rural sector can absorb the massive increase in agricultural investment necessary to wipe out hunger, and the farmers themselves have the numbers to remind the other half of the importance of making that investment.

## TV &amp; RADIO

## JORDAN TELEVISION

## MAIN CHANNEL

06:30	Koran
06:50	Cartoons
07:10	Little Hands
07:30	News in on
07:50	Local Programme
08:10	Agricultural Programme
08:30	News in Arabic
08:50	Arabic Series
09:10	A Wrestling
09:30	Arabic Play (continues)
11:10	News in Arabic
11:30	Arabic Play (continues)

## FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00	French Programme
06:30	News in French
07:30	News in Hebrew
08:30	Comedy
09:30	Saturday Variety Show
10:30	News in English
11:15	Feature Film

## RADIO JORDAN

833 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
07:30	News Bulletin
08:00	News Summary
12:00	News Summary
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Bulletin
14:30	Piano Time
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
17:00	Instrumentals
18:00	Jordan Weekly
19:00	Special Feature
20:00	News Summary
21:00	Classical Concert
21:30	News Summary
22:00	First Spin
23:00	News Summary
23:30	Country Music
24:00	News Headlines, Sign Off

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsday 06:30 Before the Rock

## Set in 06:45 Financial News 6:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 News 07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsday 08:20 About Time 08:30 World News 08:50 News About Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:30 Reflections 10:45 Star Profile 10:50 Search of the Day 11:00 World News 11:30 British Press

## Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Under the Stars 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 12:15 What's New 12:30 My Music 13:00 World News 13:05 News About Britain 13:15 About Britain 13:20 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsday 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 Commentary 15:15 Network U.K. 15:30 The Other Side of Silence 16:45 Sunday Special 17:00 Radio Newsday 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Set

## urday Special 19:00 World News 19:30 Book Choice 19:45 The Magic of 19:45 Sports Round-Up 20:00 World News 20:05 News About Britain 20:15 Radio Newsday 20:30 Play of the Week: The Love of Adolphus and Eleanor 21:30 Album Time 22:00 World News 22:05 Commentary 22:15 Good Books 22:30 Better Git it your Soul 23:15 Comedy Newsweek Games 23:45 Music from Wales 24:00 World News 24:05 From Our Own Correspondents 08:30 New Ideas 09:40 Reflections 09:45 Sports Round-up 01:00 World News 01:05 Commentary 01:15 Letterbox 01:30 Meridian

## VOICE OF AMERICA

65-90 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special: English, News, Words, and Their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special: English 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special: English 22:30 News and This Week 23:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:30 Weekend

## WHAT'S GOING ON

## TODAY'S EVENTS

## EXHIBITIONS

\* Alchimy Exhibition, at the French Cultural Centre.

\* 30 Years of Jordanian Painting, at the British Council.

\* Forms, 30 graphics from West Germany, at the Goethe-Institut.

\* The work of six major French photographers, at the French Cultural Centre.

\* Music, at the French Cultural Centre.

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520

Bahian Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37009

Goethe-Institut 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Centre 665195

Hamas Youth City 667814

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.C.A. 664251

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355

## MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also models from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan National Gallery: Has an excellent collection of the artworks of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a ( Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Museum, Jabel Al Qal'a. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.

## CLOSED TUESDAYS, TEL. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

First Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Leas Philadelphia Club: Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 615261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Loubek-eh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hamein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdis, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.

St. Raphael Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Armenian Interdenominational Church (Inter-denominational) near St. Raphael Church. Baptist School in Shamsiah, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

06:18 Fajr

07:41 (Sunrise) Shuruq

11:21 Dhuhur

14:37 'Asr

17:45 Maghreb

18:26 Isha

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alla information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15	Cairo (EA)
08:55	Baghdad (RJ)
09:00	Kuwait (RJ)
09:00	Larnaca (CY)
09:05	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20	Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
09:25	Abu Dhabi (SR)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
11:30	Cairo (EA)
11:30	Cairo (RJ)



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Special measures against traffic violators

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Society for Protection Against Road Accidents is currently making studies to prepare special forms on traffic violations by drivers. The forms authorise the society members to give traffic tickets including information which should be notified to the traffic department for taking necessary measures. The step comes as a contribution by the society to help the traffic police. The National Insurance Company has contributed JD 300 to the society to produce road signs to be put up at places specified by the traffic department. The Amman Chamber of Commerce has also contributed JD 300 for the same purpose.

## 2 public security officials praised

AMMAN (Petra) — Public Security Director-General Lt-Gen. Mohammad Jirjis received on Thursday two of Public Security Director's non-commissioned officers who rendered exceptional services to citizens. He thanked them for their work and urged them to make more efforts for serving the citizens.

## 1 shot dead in Ma'in, another in Shuna

AMMAN (J.T.) — A resident in Ma'in shot and killed another fellow resident on Thursday as a result of a misunderstanding. The body of the victim was taken to the University of Jordan Hospital. The Madaba public prosecutor is now investigating the circumstances of the crime. Another person in North Shuna shot and killed a female cousin on Thursday. The Salt public prosecutor is investigating the crime. The two suspects are under police custody.

## Two rapists get stiff sentence

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman Higher Criminal Court Thursday sentenced two defendants for 10 years of imprisonment with hard labour for each after found guilty of abduction and rape. The two defendants abducted a girl and her boyfriend and took them to an isolated forest area where they beat the boy and raped the girl.

## Manhole mishap claims 2 lives

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian worker, Khamis Darwish Ali Al Hindi, and an Egyptian worker, Izzat Isma'il, died Thursday after falling into a 10-metre deep manhole while they were working on extending telephone cables in the Amman-Zarqa service car terminal. They were employed by a foreign company implementing the project of extending telephone cables in the area. Civil defence men were able to wrest the two bodies out and at Al Bashir Hospital, examination of the two bodies revealed that the two men died out of suffocation for lack of oxygen and high pressure inside the manhole.

## Chemists to start annual session Nov. 20

AMMAN (Petra) — The annual session of the higher council of the Arab Chemists Association will be held in Amman on Nov. 20 at the invitation of the Jordanian Chemists Association. Delegations from several chemists societies and associations in the Arab countries will participate in the ten-day session. Jordan is one of the founding members of the association which was established in 1977 at the invitation of the Iraqi Chemists Association. The first extraordinary session of the association was held in Amman in 1977 and Jordan was chairman of the association at that time. The aim of the association is to serve chemists in the Arab World and to exchange expertise and scientific publications for advancing educational and industrial chemical institutions.

## W. Germany, Jordan sign cooperation agreements

AMMAN (J.T.) — Notes concerning advisory assistance and technical cooperation between the governments of Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany were exchanged Thursday between National Planning Council President Hanna Qdeh and West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz.

The first exchange of notes provides that West Germany shall extend the services of German experts at governmental departments and institutions. At present twenty experts are assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Transport, Jordan Cooperative Organisation, Jordan Valley Authority, University of Jordan and the King Hussein Medical Centre. In the near future the number of experts will be increased by two, who will be working at the Agricultural Credit Corporation and in the Public

Transport Corporation. If requested additional experts will be assigned on short term. The German government shall also facilitate training of Jordanian experts to carry on the tasks of the seconded experts on their own.

The second exchange of notes constitutes an arrangement between the two governments whereby West Germany shall grant DM1 million to Jordan to finance studies to prepare technical cooperation projects. These projects are yet undefined and will be detailed by the National Planning Council. The German government shall also supply, at its expense, the required materials and equipments necessary for the preparation of the said studies.

The total German contributions for the implementation of the above mentioned programmes amount to DM8.7 million.

## Palestinian council seeks ALESCO cooperation, U.N. resolution on refugee students

AMMAN (Petra) — The Palestinian Educational Affairs Council has recommended the formation of a working team within the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO) to follow up educational conditions of Palestinians in the occupied territories and Lebanon, to fulfil the needs of school buildings and to supply them with necessary equipment and apparatus, to request the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) to protect the rights of all UNRWA employees and to enable the schools run by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to resume their activities.

The council, which ended its meetings in Amman Thursday, called for making the necessary arrangements to have the United Nations issue a resolution reaffirming the Palestinian children's natural right to education in reply to the UNRWA attempts to close

down the schools it is running on the pretext of recurrent and increasing financial deficit in its annual budgets.

The council also recommended that the PLO and competent authorities in countries hosting Palestinian refugees take necessary measures to implement United Nations General Assembly resolution to establish a university in Jerusalem for Palestinian students.

It also recommended that the Arab League educational departments carry out an information campaign to expose the "repressive practices of the Zionist occupation authorities against educational institutions in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip."

The conferees decided to submit these recommendations to the Arab League Council for study and approval. They also decided to have the council hold its next session at the Arab League premises in Tunis in the first half of May 1983.

## FOR RENT

A furnished new house consists of two bed rooms, dining room, sitting room, modern kitchen and a bathroom, with telephone and central heating.  
Location: Opposite Shmeisani Bookshop

Tel. 653981

## Arab civic team leaves

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Civic Organisation (ACO) Secretary-General and Kuwait Mayor Abdul Aziz Al Adasani and his delegation left Amman Thursday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan during which they met His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

Mr. Adasani also discussed with Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani and Amman Mayor Isam Ajlouni ways of strengthening and developing cooperation between Jordan's and Kuwait's municipalities in exchanging visits and expertise. He also saw several projects being implemented by the Amman Municipality and the Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA).

## Students visit artillery school

AMMAN (Petra) — A team of University of Jordan students visited Thursday the Royal Artillery Corps school where they heard a briefing from the school commandant on its history and the modern weapons used by the artillery units. They also toured various sections of the school and saw the stages of advanced training conducted there.

The visit is part of the military science programme at the University of Jordan.

## ALO to launch implementation of agreement

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The Arab Labour Organisation (ALO) has agreed to immediately begin implementation of a cooperation agreement initiated earlier between Jordan and the ALO, Labour Ministry Under-Secretary Taysir Abdal Jaber told the correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, in Baghdad following a working meeting with ALO Secretary-General Al Hashim Al Banani.

Dr. Abdul Jaber said that the technical cooperation agreement stipulates that the ALO give Jordan technical aid in the cultural, labour, health and labour safety activities and train employees of the General Federation of the Jordanian Trade Unions and Amman Chamber of Industry.

Dr. Abdul Jaber, who participated in the meetings of the board of directors of the ALO held in Baghdad, had a series of concentrated talks with a number of Iraqi and ALO officials to prepare for the 11th session of the Arab labour conference to be held in Amman for the first time next March with all Arab labour ministers attending.

Dr. Abdul Jaber met with his Iraqi counterpart Mahmoud Bakr Rasoul and discussed with him arrangements for convening the Arab labour conference in Amman. He asserted that Jordan is determined to make the conference a success and to achieve the goals for which it will be convened.

## Cabinet discusses Jordan-PLO talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Cabinet discussed in its meeting Wednesday the results of the visit which Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat made to Jordan and the talks he had with His Majesty King Hussein and other senior leaders in light of the report submitted by Prime Minister Mudar Badran.

The report touched on the discussions which took place between King Hussein and Mr. Arafat and between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides on the various issues of interest to the two sides, particularly the coordination of Jordanian-Palestinian efforts within the framework of joint Arab action in order to reach a just solution of the Palestinian issue ensuring that the Palestinian people regain their legitimate national rights on their national soil.

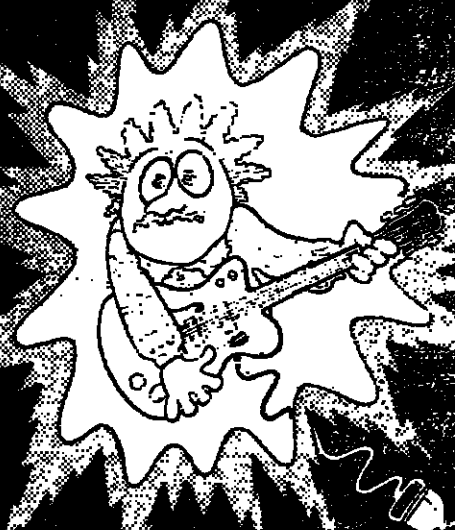
Prime Minister Badran indicated that views were identical in analysing the conditions of the Palestinian people under occupation and the impact of the Israeli expansionist plans on the overall Palestinian issue.

Prime Minister Badran affirmed that the Jordanian and Palestinian sides were in agreement in their assessment of the Palestinian issue in light of the current Arab situation and the international situation. They also exchanged views on various courses which could be followed to support the Palestinian cause within the available resources and means.

The prime minister said the two sides agreed to continue meetings and talks and the exchange of views on all matters related to the Palestinian issue. He asserted that the talks with Mr. Arafat and the Palestinian delegation were constructive and fruitful.

## Holiday Inn

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PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE  
WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION  
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF  
JORDAN  
ZARQA - RUSEIFA  
WATER DISTRIBUTING, SEWERAGE  
AND STORMWATER PROJECT

The Water Supply Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan intends to invite tenders in the near future for construction works, including the laying of about 125 kilometres of ductile iron water mains up to 160 millimetres (the supply of pipes would be under separate tender), and the supply and laying of about 225 kilometres of sanitary sewers, 31 kilometres of trunk sewers, and nine kilometres of storm drains and culverts. The work site is in Zarqa and Ruseifa, Jordan, about 20 kilometres northeast of Amman.

The work is divided into several contracts and expected to be financed by the World Bank, Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau, USAID, and the Islamic Development Bank under parallel financing. The eligibility criteria and procurement procedures of the respective financing agency would apply and may vary from contract to contract. It is anticipated that the tender documents will be issued during 1983.

Contractors experienced in this type of work who wish to be considered for invitations to bid must pre-qualify. Prequalification questionnaires can be obtained by applying in writing or by telex to the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, P.O. Box 5012, Amman, Jordan, Tel. 41788, Telex 21698 WATER JORDAN, or Malcolm Pirnie, Inc., 100 Eisenhower Drive, P.O. Box 36, Paramus, New Jersey 07652 USA, Telephone (201) 845-0400, Telex 137364 MALPIRNEG WHP.

Prequalification questionnaires will be available on Oct. 15, 1982. One copy of the completed questionnaire should be received by the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, by Nov. 30, 1982, and one copy should be sent to Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. at the above address.

Yaseen El-Kayed  
Director General,  
Water Supply Corporation

## اعلان تأهيل

مؤسسة مياه الشرب - المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية  
مشروع انشاء شبكة مياه ومجاري وتصريف مياه امطار لمدينتي الزرقاء والرصيفة

مؤسسة مياه الشرب/ المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية ترغب في المستقبل القريب طرح عطاءات لتنفيذ المشروع المذكور والذي يشتمل على مد مواسير حديد دكتايل بطول حوالي (125) كم وباقطار مختلفة لغاية (160) ملم (توريد المواسير في عطاء منفصل) وتوريد وتركيب مواسير خرسانية بطول 225 كم تقريبا وذلك لشبكة المجاري الفرعية وبطول 31 كم لخطوط المجاري الرئيسية، وبطول 9 كم لشبكة تصريف مياه الامطار المؤلفة من انابيب وعبارات.

موقع العمل في مدينة الزرقاء والرصيفة والتي تبعد 20 كم الى الشمال الشرقي من عمان.

العمل مقسم الى عدة عطاءات ومن المتوقع ان تقوم من قبل البنك الدولي وبنك الاعمار الانمائي ووكالة الولايات المتحدة للامانة الدولي والبنك الاسلامي، ويشترط التقيد بشروط الممولين حيث يختلف التمويل من عطاء الى اخر ومن المتوقع ان يتم تجهيز وثائق العطاء خلال عام 1983.

على المتعدين ذوي الخبرة في هذه الاعمال والذين يرغبون في الاشتراك في تنفيذ هذا المشروع تقديم وثائق التأهيل على النماذج التي يمكن الحصول عليها اعتباراً من 15 تشرين اول 1982 من و

مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب - ص ب (5012) تلفون (41788) تلكس (21698) ووتر جوردان.

او:  
من مالكوم بيرني شارع ايزنهاور 100 - ص ب (36) باراموس نيوجيرسي (07652) - تلفون (201) 845-0400 تلكس (137364) مالبرنج وهب.

تعاد نسخة من وثائق التأهيل الى مدير عام/ مؤسسة مياه الشرب والنسخة الثانية الى المكتب الاستشاري مالكوم بيرني على العناوين المبينة اعلاه قبل 30 تشرين ثاني 1982.

ياسين الكايد  
مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب

PREQUALIFICATION NOTICE  
WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION  
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF  
JORDAN

WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT FOR  
ZARQA-RUSEIFA WATER AND  
WASTE WATER PROJECTS

The Water Supply Corporation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, intends to invite tenders in the near future for a 24,000 cubic metre per day wastewater treatment plant. Tenders will be considered for supply and construction of the plant using the detailed plans and specifications prepared for the synthetic trickling filter process or using alternative process and designs by the tenderer on a turnkey basis. The work site is Zarqa, Jordan, about 20 kilometres northeast of Amman.

The work is anticipated to be financed by the World Bank and eligible contractors will be those from World Bank member countries, Switzerland and Taiwan. It is anticipated that tender documents will be issued at the end of 1982.

Contractors experienced in this type of work who wish to be considered for invitations to bid must pre-qualify. Prequalification questionnaires can be obtained by applying in writing or by telex to the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, or Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. at address given below.

Prequalification forms will be available Oct. 15, 1982. One copy of the completed questionnaire should be received by the Director General, Water Supply Corporation, by Nov. 30, 1982, and one copy should be sent to Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.

Director General  
Water Supply Corporation  
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
P.O. Box 5012  
Amman - Jordan  
Telex 21698 WATER JORDAN  
Telephone 41788

OR  
Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.  
100 Eisenhower Drive  
P.O. Box 36  
Paramus, New Jersey 07652  
U.S.A.  
Telex 137364 MALPIRNEG WHP  
Telephone (201) 845-0400.

Yaseen El-Kayed  
Director General,  
Water Supply Corporation

## اعلان تأهيل

مشروع مياه ومجاري مدينتي الزرقاء والرصيفة  
مؤسسة مياه الشرب / المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية  
محطة تنقية للمجاري

تربح مؤسسة مياه الشرب في المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية في استئجار عروض في المستقبل القريب لانشاء محطة تنقية مجاري بسعة (24000) م<sup>3</sup>/يوم على اساس ان العطاء يشمل على توريد وتركيب المعدات وتنفيذ الانشاءات حسب المخططات والمواصفات المعدة لهذه الغاية باستعمال طريقة الترشيح (Trickling Filter) او على اساس تسليم مفتاح حيث يقوم المتعهد بتنفيذ المشروع.

يقع موقع العمل في الزرقاء على بعد 20 كم الى الشمال الشرقي من عمان. يساهم في تمويل هذا المشروع البنك الدولي. لذا فان المتعدين يجب ان يكونوا من الدول الاعضاء في البنك الدولي، سويسرا وتايوان، ومن المتوقع ان تكون وثائق العطاء جاهزة للتوزيع في نهاية عام 1982.

على المتعدين ذوي الخبرة في هذه الاعمال والذين يرغبون في الاشتراك في تنفيذ هذا المشروع تقديم وثائق التأهيل على النماذج التي يمكن الحصول عليها بالطلب خطياً او بواسطة التلكس الى العناوين المذكورة ادناه اعتباراً من 15 تشرين اول 1982 من و

مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب مالكوم بيرني مؤسسة مياه الشرب والثانية الى المستشارين مالكوم بيرني على العناوين التالية وذلك قبل 30 تشرين ثاني 1982 من و

مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب - ص ب (5012) تلفون (41788) تلكس (21698) ووتر جوردان.

او:  
من مالكوم بيرني شارع ايزنهاور 100 - ص ب (36) باراموس نيوجيرسي (07652) - تلفون (201) 845-0400 تلكس (137364) مالبرنج وهب.

تعاد نسخة من وثائق التأهيل الى مدير عام/ مؤسسة مياه الشرب والنسخة الثانية الى المكتب الاستشاري مالكوم بيرني على العناوين المبينة اعلاه قبل 30 تشرين ثاني 1982.

ياسين الكايد  
مدير عام مؤسسة مياه الشرب



## GUEST COMMENTARY

## It's a fresh start for Reagan

*Editor's note: Following is an editorial that appeared recently in the Focus magazine published by the National Association of Arab Americans, Washington, D.C.*

PRESIDENT REAGAN's Mideast initiative is a welcome contribution to the search for peace in the Middle East. The president has publicly enunciated Administration's overall policy towards the Arab-Israeli conflict and in so doing he has seized the initiative in the peace process and ended much of the confusion concerning the direction of American policy in the region. By putting his administration clearly on record on a number of critical issues, President Reagan has signalled that the United States will assume a role as

a full participant in the search for peace. This is a welcome development indeed.

One of the most positive and constructive elements of the president's plan is its recognition of the centrality of the Palestinian issue in the peace process. As the president stated so eloquently in his address to the nation, the problem now is to find a way "to reconcile Israel's legitimate security concerns with the legitimate rights of the Palestinians." The linkage of these two fundamental concerns of American policy is vital if peace is to be achieved.

There are a number of other elements of the Reagan initiative that deserve special mention. The president stated publicly that peace cannot be achieved on the basis of Israeli sovereignty or permanent control over the West Bank and Gaza. He stated categorically that the United States will not support annexation or permanent retention by Israel of the West Bank and Gaza. He has called for the immediate adoption of a freeze on Israeli settlements which, as Secretary of State Shultz has said, is simply "creeping annexation." And he has reaffirmed that the final status of Jerusalem, holy to Christians, Muslims and Jews alike, should be decided through negotiations. These explicit reaffirmations of pol-

icies long followed by previous administrations put Israel on notice that the United States has not abandoned its overall objectives in the Middle East to unilateral Israeli interpretations of the Camp David Accords.

Moreover, the president reaffirmed that the United States' position is predicated on the "foundation stone" of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. He specified that the withdrawal provisions of Resolution 242 apply to "all fronts." We have specifically requested and received confirmation from the administration that the phrase "all fronts" includes not only the West Bank and Gaza but also the Syrian Golan Heights. Israel, if it sincerely desires peace, will

have to abandon its dream of annexation of the occupied territories.

There are, however, major deficiencies in the president's proposals. Two of these are that the United States "will not support the establishment of an independent Palestinian state" and that no reference is made to including the legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people, namely the Palestine Liberation Organisation, in the peace process. The United States should not summarily preclude the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Rather it should leave to the Palestinians themselves the right to choose both the type of governmental system they wish to live under and their own legitimate representatives.

## One slogan too many

BECAUSE it is harmful to the Arab cause, any attempt to split Palestinians into rejectionists and opponents of close cooperation with Jordan should be condemned and resisted. To this end, we welcome the statement from the three Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) groups which categorically denied any responsibility for signing a reported statement opposing PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's visit to Jordan and his talks with His Majesty King Hussein.

At this critical juncture of the Arab Nation's history, it is not only necessary to maintain and strengthen Palestinian-Jordanian unity but it is also absolutely vital that all Palestinians continue to speak with one voice to recover their occupied lands and restore their inalienable national rights.

In a way that has been over the years only too obvious to many of us, Arabs have been their worst enemy through playing the game of wanting to outmanoeuvre each other even when destiny itself was at stake. No-one doubts that a lot of us can shout slogans or issue statements on different ideologies and issues.

No-one doubts that we have been doing just that all too often in our contemporary history. But let no-one doubt that that in the end lost us the day for almost every adversary from Chad to Israel.

It is not time to open a new front against ourselves, when all that our enemies fear is Arabs knowing what they want and working hand in hand towards its realisation. Let us not be blind to what we can do and achieve at this stage, even though we are fully aware of this nation's unlimited potentials and vast resources. We have no illusions about, and will always be reminding ourselves of, the urgent need for mobilising our full strength to face the dangers and daily threats of our enemies.

To those who would not like to see an honest and concerted effort by Jordan and the PLO to regain Palestinian lands and rights, we say: you are wrong.

Wrong they are, because they do not seem to understand that Palestinians and Jordanians are one people with no more than one destiny.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

## Al Ra'i: Distinguish between chaff and grain

The wide-scale positive response in the Arab World to Jordanian-Palestinian talks and their outcome reflects clearly that Jordanian-Palestinian integrity is the cornerstone of any serious Arab effort aimed at the restoration of Palestinian rights, and the achievement of a comprehensive, just peace in the region.

Jordanian-Palestinian integrity has been and will remain a historical reality to the two peoples, holding their mutual aspirations and expressing their joint suffering. It has, more than this, prominently presented itself as a coherent example of national commitment both in form and content.

Against such a subtle background, the future relationship between the two peoples is being formulated, expressing the confidence of the masses, and spelling out their hopes to shape such a relationship according to the will of the two peoples and the whole Arab Nation.

Those who try to tarnish such a will and degrade the joint drive of our two peoples will not find

attentive ears, as Arab masses are capable of seeing the difference between those who work and those who only speak, those who struggle and those who do nothing but create obstacles.

Needless to say, it is the masses' will that will finally triumph. The drive for formulating the future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship will energetically advance forward, regardless of all barriers, set or difficulties to be overcome.

The prime minister's announcement on Mr. Yasser Arafat's departure, the Palestinian leader's statements in Amman, and later in Tunis, in addition to his declarations to the Saudi press and the statements issued by the Palestinian resistance movement organisations denying their opposition to Abu Ammar's talks in Jordan, all in line signify that the Jordanian-Palestinian talks are advancing in their right direction. The total outcome of these talks will definitely stand out as an essential and effective factor in the common Arab action in the world arena.

## Al Dustour: Press on with PLO's political victory

In the light of the acknowledged fact stating that it is the political outcome that decides the results of a war, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon has proved so far a failure. The military victories of the Israeli war machine, propagated by the Israeli leadership, are often met with sarcasm within the Israeli community and throughout the world.

The departure of the Palestinian fighters after months of Israeli shelling, the thrust into Beirut and massacre of innocent civilians and inhuman practices against Palestinian refugees presented Israel to the world as a terrorist state. On the other hand the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) gained world-wide support in contrast to the unprecedented condemnation of the Israeli blood-thirst, extremism and methodical violation of all international laws, norms and values.

The U.S. initiative for the Middle East was a response to the political victory achieved by the

PLO, all observers stressed. The recognition of the Palestinian rights, the denunciation of the idea of seizing other people's land by force and the emphasis on the need for an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories have reflected Washington's need to comply with the international tendency in this direction since the 1967 Israeli aggression against the Arabs.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon has also reinforced the inter-Palestinian national unity. The need for such a unity is still urgent. Hence, any attempt at threatening such a unity, Arab or non-Arab, will be directed against the political gains of the PLO, and some way or another exceed expressing difference to conspiring against the whole Palestinian question, which the Israeli invasion had failed to accomplish at the political level.

## Aid to Israel is 'out of control'

By Philip Geyelin

WHEN THE REAGAN administration says it cannot put the arms on Israel because it would only enrage and/or strengthen Menachem Begin, what it means is that out of conviction or political cowardice or simple incompetence it does not choose to. The fact is that in any number of quiet, compelling ways the United States can bring pressure to bear on Israel.

In conversations with members of Congress and practiced diplomats about the extraordinary nature of the U.S. relationship with Israel, several clear conclusions emerge:

- \* The aid programme is "out of control", to quote a senior Republican senator who sits on committees handling American aid to Israel.

- \* The introduction of sound business practice alone would concentrate Israeli minds.

- \* So would the introduction of sound diplomatic practice, without need to resort to the "bludgeon" that the administration so piously renounces as a weapon.

If the Begin government thought it had a U.S. licence to work out its will in Lebanon, it could find it in the permissiveness of the U.S. government every step of the way. Anguish and outrage, after the fact, does not count much with Begin, the more so when he perceives no unvarnished warnings signals before the fact.

When Egypt is appalled by the massacre in the Palestinian camps and evidence is accumulating of Israel's at least passive complicity, Egypt recalls its ambassador in protest. Not the Reagan administration.

When Ronald Reagan is really put out, he reads a statement over the phone to Mr. Begin, while cameras grind. Even in an easy-chair conversation with Mr. Begin in private (subject: Lebanon, just after Israel's June invasion), he used cue cards — not exactly the mark of a chief of state in command of his convictions.

You can call that marginal stuff, although diplomatic professionals do not. But there is nothing marginal about U.S. aid to Israel. In practical terms, given the sorry state of Israeli economy, the dep-

endency is total. And so, almost unbelievably, is the American blank check.

## Blank check

Item: The United States now gives Israel roughly \$800 million a year in economic support. The Israelis use all of it to service the crushing debt they have built up in the United States by the purchase of American arms. "We never see it," says an Israeli diplomat.

But neither, of course, does Israel have to call on its own resources to pay the mortgage. So an equivalent sum is freed up for whatever the Israeli government wants to spend it on.

By congressional estimates, some \$200 million is spent by the Israelis annually on West Bank settlements.

Jimmy Carter called those settlements "illegal". Ronald Reagan does not go that far, but he has demanded a halt. Surely it would not be bludgeoning Israel to back up that demand with an offsetting cutback in economic aid. This

would at least dissociate the United States from financial backing for something that is at war with American policy.

Item: The Israeli debt burden is guaranteed to grow. U.S. military aid runs to \$1.4 billion annually, with two-thirds of it in the form of loans and the rest in grants. This year the Reagan administration actually wants to up the figure to \$1.7 billion, the increase to be spent on warplanes and related equipment theoretically needed to protect Israel in the south from those AWACS reconnaissance planes from America sold to Saudi Arabia.

Item: Apart from "big ticket" purchases above a special figure, Israel pretty much gets what it wants under a procurement arrangement so impenetrably complex that the most knowledgeable members of Congress cannot explain it. Congress's watchdog, the General Accounting Office, is even now embarked on an exhaustive investigation.

Item: The pressure for more arms, more technology, more eve-

rything, is relentless. Not all of it, interestingly, comes from Israel. In an effort earlier this year to make the United States entirely responsible for servicing all of Israel's U.S. debts (a move that would substantially increase the economic aid level in the next decade), Senator Alan Cranston offered an extraordinary justification.

When the Shah of Iran was overthrown before he could receive delivery of F-16s on order, the Pentagon pressured Israel to buy them. This was necessary, Mr. Cranston told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last May, to assist General Dynamics — "Which would have been left with a huge unpaid order."

## Double standard

Item: A curious double standard is at work, when it comes to pushing Israel around. American military aid has costly strings attached: Israel must increase its non-military imports from the United States, buy fixed amounts of U.S. grain, ship its arms pur-

chases on American vessels, disregard better credit terms from non-American bidders when deciding what to buy. It is all right, in other words, to force Israel to "buy American" when it comes to American products, but all wrong to do so when it comes to buying American policy.

Item: Shamefully, Israel has decided not to tempt fate by asking for increased aid to pay for the Lebanese campaign. It is raising \$1.3 billion in new taxes at home. But in doing so it is also raising a question for some congressional critics: If Israel is rich enough to be able to pay for the Lebanese sortie out-of-pocket, what does that say about the need for American aid at current levels?

Israel has a just claim on American support. But it has no claim to be free of the burden of making hard choices about its own budgetary priorities when it defines its security needs in terms that collide with American interests and responsibilities.

— Washington Post



# Domestic and foreign difficulties faced by Russians foretell the end of the Brezhnev era

Anthony Robinson reports on the political, economic and social difficulties facing the Soviet authorities

MOSCOW — An undefinable but unmistakable sense of unease pervades the Soviet capital as the Brezhnev era draws to its close amid signs of economic stagnation and political frustration at home and a sense of isolation and friendlessness abroad.

On its western borders the Polish military regime has virtually usurped the role of the Communist Party but is apparently incapable of shaking the Poles' desire for an end to Soviet-style government.

Farther west, the France of President Mitterrand is far less amenable to Soviet blandishments than its predecessor. And the latest political upheaval in West Germany raises major new worries about the future political complexion of a country which, during more than a decade of Ostpolitik, has been the most willing to try to understand Soviet hopes and fears in Europe.

Across the Atlantic, President Reagan takes anti-Communist rhetoric almost as far as the anti-capitalist abuse which Moscow has felt free to broadcast ever since the revolution.

Just when years of sacrifice seemed set to produce strategic parity and military security, the West has woken up to what Moscow claims is a "purely mythical" Soviet military threat and is busy modernising its arms and taking a tough stand in disarmament talks.

Soviet influence in the Middle East has also dwindled sharply in recent months. It has stood by impotent while the PLO left Bei-

rut protected by U.S. as well as Italian and French troops. It has been unable to help its treaty ally Syria, has seen the latest Soviet arms in Syrian hands smashed by the latest U.S. arms wielded by Israel, and has also been unable to influence the war between Iran and Iraq just beyond its sensitive southern border.

In Asia, too, Soviet troops are still bogged down in a bloody guerrilla war in Afghanistan and stretched out half a million strong along the long border with China. The Soviet Union also looks with suspicion at what it claims is awakening U.S.-inspired militarism in Japan.

## Rejected olive branch

True, relations with India have just been reinforced during a week-long official visit by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, but even here the emphasis was on economic and trade cooperation. Mrs. Gandhi was critical of Soviet policies in south-west Asia and made clear she intended to maintain good relations with both superpowers.

Against this background, it is little wonder that Mr. Brezhnev went to Baku late last month to offer another verbal olive branch to China, and that Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met Mr. George Shultz to assess the chances of improving relations with the U.S.

Virtually the only bright spot in an otherwise gloomy international picture has been President Rea-

gan's success in infuriating his European and Japanese allies over the Siberian pipeline sanctions.

Just as the recession, the growing Western peace movement and dissonance over the Siberian pipeline at last raised hopes for exploiting differences within the Western alliance, the Soviet authorities, for mainly internal security reasons, managed to infuriate Western diplomatic and business circles by disconnecting the trunk-dialling telephone system set up for the Moscow Olympics and reducing the number of telephone lines to the West by two-thirds.

Diplomats here believe that the modern automatic communications equipment will now be installed in one of the three new bureaucratic complexes currently under construction in the Soviet capital. In a way these three new buildings—a new headquarters for the Ministry of Internal Affairs—which *inter alia* runs the police and militia forces, and separate extensions to both the KGB headquarters and military chiefs of staff building—symbolise the priorities of the regime.

Built simultaneously by round-the-clock squads of special military construction teams, their swift progress contrasts sharply with the slowdown in the economy as a whole, deteriorating food supplies and a widespread awareness of the need for economic and other reforms.

## Lack of food

The much-vaunted "food programme" announced by President Brezhnev at last May's special plenum reflected the need to be seen to do something about a lack of meat and other food which is a daily reminder of hardship to ordinary Soviet citizens excluded from the privileged circle of hard currency or party stores.

Industrial growth has slowed down to an increase of only 2.7 per cent in the first eight months of this year over the same period last year. This makes it almost certain that the 4.7 per cent growth target for this year cannot be met.

Growth has fallen below the estimated 4.5 per cent annual rise in Soviet defence spending, implying that the real burden of the military on the economy is growing.

*After 18 years' continuous exercise of power there must be considerable scepticism about the capacity of the present leaders to formulate far-ranging policy changes.*

Despite a steady increase in monetary incomes, meanwhile, the real standard of living of Soviet citizens has been at best stationary and probably declining in recent years. Housing is one area where overall standards have risen. Over 2 million units of standard high rise apartment blocks are constructed annually. A recent article in Pravda, however, hinted that the long decades of low fixed rents may be coming to an end.

For over 50 years cheap public housing, transport and bread have been basic ingredients of Soviet-style Communism. These, plus a job of some kind, have been the fundamental minima guaranteed to Soviet citizens in return for a lifetime of service dedicated to the building of Communism. Any change here would show that the authorities were serious about introducing a more rational price structure which reflected costs and scarcities. But it would also signify an end to the Soviet social contract as understood by three generations.

The ability of the system to provide slowly-rising, even though extremely low, living standards to a generation terrorised by Stalin has been a stabilising factor since the war.

## Frustration and bitterness

Despite the enormous social, economic and political pressures to conform, there is an inescapable sense of frustration, lack of incentive and cynicism among the young, and bitterness in the generation above. This is rec-

ognised officially if obliquely by the rising official campaign against corrupting Western dress, music and mores, the upsurge in religious curiosity and church attendance and the attempt to rally support for the regime by shamelessly nationalistic and patriotic appeals.

The constant propaganda barrage, coupled with suppression of any kind of organised dissidence or alternative voices, ensures that dissatisfaction is deprived of focus and effectiveness. But Soviet psychiatrists fear that a high price is being paid for this suppression which has made schizophrenia a kind of national illness.

The sharp increase in alcoholism, especially among women and young people, is a major symptom of the strain under which so many Russians live. The high rate of divorce is another.

After 18 years' continuous exercise of power there must be considerable scepticism about the capacity of the present leaders to formulate far-ranging policy changes. Inertia has long seemed to be the principal force at work in the Kremlin.

The problem is that change in the rigidly hierarchical, intensely bureaucratic Soviet system can only come from the top. That is why there is intense interest in the outcome of the jockeying for position taking place behind the Kremlin curtains. The uncertainty which this generates radiates beyond Moscow.

— Financial Times news feature



# Illegal baby-selling creates widespread controversy in India

**By Samanta Sen**  
**Reporter**

CALCUTTA — Allegations in a British newspaper that a Calcutta-based organisation was selling abandoned babies for adoption overseas have led to widespread controversy and an official inquiry in India.

The affair has highlighted the inadequacy of India's laws in dealing with the thousands of children abandoned by mothers too poor to

look after them and left "like human garbage in the back streets and by-lanes of the country," as one magazine put it.

The Marxist government ruling West Bengal from Calcutta mounted an investigation which concluded that the agency named in the original report, the International Mission of Hope, had not broken any laws.

But an official of the West Bengal home ministry told reporters that the ministry had still to decide whether the mission could con-

tinue functioning and whether the visa of its Executive Director, Mrs. Cherie Clark, would be renewed.

There are an estimated five million destitute children in India, which has a total population of 680 million.

Mrs. Clark, a U.S. citizen who opened the mission of hope centre in Calcutta five years ago, told Reuters it had sent 500 children abroad.

She set up the organisation because "the suffering of children

here is clear for all."

Adopting parents were charged around \$4,000 per child, she said. Only \$1,300 of this remained after meeting the expenses involved in arranging an adoption, and this was used for upkeep of the mission, which housed 50 infants.

Following the official inquiry Mrs. Clark got back her passport, impounded after the allegations about baby sales.

But she said she feared the controversy would delay the issue of passports for children in her mis-

sion waiting to join new adoptive parents abroad.

She said that for Baisakhi, a four-month-old girl waiting to leave for Oregon in the United States where a family is waiting to welcome her, the delay could prove fatal.

Baisakhi needed immediate open heart surgery which could not be done in India, said Mrs. Clark, who was a nurse in Vietnam during the war and herself adopted four Vietnamese children.

The Indian press has carried out

its own investigations into child adoption, and the mass-circulation Indian Express urged the government to update adoption laws and lay down procedures safeguarding the child's future.

The Statesman newspaper wrote: "Ideally the export of children is no solution to the problems of grinding poverty, that it should be even mentioned in this context is a grave indictment of our society."

But the daily added: "A dis-

passionate assessment of individual cases often suggests that a child that is refused adoption permission has no alternative but to starve, beg, become an apprentice criminal or join an army of hardworking infant labourers numbering more than 20 million."

Indian agencies are involved in similar adoption work. Maitreyee Devi, founder of Khebaghar Agency, said that in the past 10 years she had sent more than 100 babies for adoption by families in Denmark and Sweden.

The West Bengal Secretary for Social Welfare, Deepak Ghosh, asked: "What right have we to question foreigners and their intentions when we have practically no resources to look after these abandoned children?"

The state government maintained only one home in Calcutta for abandoned children and that is always overcrowded. A crackdown on private agencies, Mr. Ghosh asserted, would only deny hundreds of children the right to live.

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<b>Juniors</b>	
Foxboro 6	Jordan Express 0
Royal Falcons 4	Marriott 0
Salute Orange 6	Cairo-Amman Bank 0
ALICO 0	Alfa-Laval 0
<b>Mids</b>	
October 14	
Chase Manhattan 2	Telcom 1
Citibank 2	Sheraton 0
Ellis 2	AIK 0
Arab Wings 3	Laing 2
October 15	
AIK 3	Telcom 0
Citibank 4	Laing 0
Arab Wings 3	Sheraton 1
Ellis 4	Chase Manhattan 1
<b>Seniors</b>	
American Express 1	International Traders 1
Grindley's 3	Intercon 0

### Team Standings

<b>Juniors</b>						
	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. Foxboro	2	0	1	11	1	5
2. Salute Orange	2	0	1	9	0	5
3. Royal Falcons	2	0	1	7	2	5
4. Marriott	2	1	0	6	4	4
5. Cairo-Amman Bank	1	2	0	1	10	2
6. ALICO	0	2	1	1	3	1
7. Jordan Express	0	2	1	0	7	1
8. Alfa-Laval	0	2	1	0	8	1
<b>Mids</b>						
	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. Citibank	4	0	0	11	2	8
2. Ellis	4	0	0	10	2	8
3. AIK	3	1	0	12	4	6
4. Arab Wings	2	2	0	8	10	4
5. Chase Manhattan	2	2	0	5	8	4
6. Telcom	0	3	1	3	8	1
7. Sheraton	0	3	1	2	8	1
8. Laing	0	4	0	3	13	0
<b>Seniors</b>						
	W	L	D	F	A	P
1. International Traders	2	0	1	6	4	5
2. Grindley's Bank	2	1	0	8	4	4
3. Intercontinental	1	2	0	7	6	2
4. American Express	0	2	1	3	10	1

## FISA to ban 6-wheeled cars from '83 Grand Prix racing

PARIS (R) — The International Motor Sport Federation (FISA), motor racing's governing body, announced Thursday it would ban four-wheel-drive and six-wheeled cars from Grand Prix racing next season.

The ban means that the British-based Williams team will not be able to run its new six-wheeled car, which delivers power to the track through four smaller wheels at the rear.

French driver Jacques Laffite has recently signed for Williams and last week test drove the new car when it was unveiled.

Williams had produced the new six-wheeled car, powered by a

conventional engine, in a bid to counter the dominance of the turbo-charged cars of Renault and Ferrari.

The only previous Formula One car to use six wheels was the British Tyrrell in 1976, which had conventional rear-wheel drive but had four small front wheels for steering.

The executive board meeting also rejected a document put forward by the Constructors' Association (FOCA) which called for so-called "skirts" to be allowed next year and new weight regulations.

The skirts, which were banned last season, reduce airflow under

the car and allow it to hug the ground and provide better traction. The call for new weight regulations follows a running battle during the 1982 season which resulted in conventional cars being disqualified after being judged underweight.

Thursday's decisions will add fresh fuel to the continuing dispute between FISA and FOCA.

Motor racing sources said Thursday night it was possible that FOCA, who represent the conventional cars, would react by carrying out a threat to boycott the first Grand Prix of the season in South Africa on February 13.

## English cricketers to observe code of conduct during Australian tour

BRISBANE (R) — The England cricket team must observe a strict code of conduct on the field during their four-month Australian tour or face disciplinary action, skipper Bob Willis said Friday.

"It is paramount to cricket as a whole that on-field behaviour is maintained at a high level," Willis said at his first news conference of the tour.

He said there could be occasions when the situation became tense and the players might feel like saying something and added: "However, we will just have to bite our lips in a gentlemanly manner."

Asked how the code would be enforced, he said: "You can discipline players in four ways—by fining them, not selecting them,

reprimanding them, or sending them home.

"But let me say I don't think it will come to that," the England captain said.

Both Willis and tour manager Doug Insole said they were happy

England were rated as outsiders for the forthcoming series, but brushed aside criticism that their team was the weakest to ever leave England.

The first match of the tour, against Queensland, starts Friday.

## Frenchman Jeantot wins 1st leg of round-the-world yacht race

CAPE TOWN (R) — Frenchman Philippe Jeantot won the first leg of the single-handed round the world yacht race when he arrived here Thursday night, the Royal Cape Yacht Club said.

Jeantot, sailing Credit Agricole, arrived in Cape Town after completing the first leg of the voyage from Newport, Rhode Island, in under seven weeks.

Earlier Jeantot had been reported becalmed about 70 miles off Cape Town. He had not been expected to reach port until Friday.

Cape Town is the first stop for the 16-yacht fleet, which set sail from Newport on Aug. 28.

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## European Soccer Championships briefs

### Soviet Union defeats Finland

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union kicked off their 1984 European Soccer Championship campaign with a convincing 2-0 victory over Finland in a Group Two match Wednesday night.

The Russians rolled into attack from the outset and the game was virtually over as a contest after only two minutes when the tall blond Soviet defender Sergei Balachka scored with a header from close range. Finland never looked capable of hitting back.

Sergei Andreyev collected the second Soviet goal after 59 minutes and the home team would have scored more but for some good saves from Huttunen in the Finnish goal and some incredible misses by their forwards.

### Ireland 2

### Iceland 0

DUBLIN (R) — Frank Stapleton put his disappointing club from behind him to score a vital goal for Ireland in their 2-0 European Soccer Championship Group Seven qualifying tie victory over Iceland here Wednesday night.

Iceland rarely threatened from front but they proved unexpectedly resilient in some of their World Cup qualifying ties last year and the Irish must have been relieved when skipper Tony Cralagh gave them breathing space with a second in the 73rd minute.

### Impressive victory

### for Norway

### against Yugoslavia

OSLO (R) — Norway pulled off another impressive home victory when they beat Yugoslavia 1-0 Wednesday night in a European Soccer Championship Group Four match.

Striker Tom Lund marked his last home international appearance with a goal after only five minutes.

The Yugoslavs gained the upper hand in midfield in the early part of the game, but when Arab Larsen Oekland raised Norway's lead midway through the half.

A blunder by Nygard allowed Savic to reduce the deficit in the 74th minute but the Norwegians put icing on the cake with a third minute from the end. Aage Hilde rising to head home Lund's corner.

\* \* \* \*

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WORLD

# Krakow citizens mourn worker killed in riots

WARSAW (R) — After a second night of street battles in the Polish city of Krakow, hundreds of people Friday gathered at a makeshift memorial to mourn the death of a young electrician killed in clashes on Wednesday.

Officials in the city said a large crowd gathered round a memorial of crosses, candles and flowers erected at a spot where 20-year-old Bogdan Wlosik was shot by a plainclothes policeman close to the main church of the industrial suburb of Nowa Huta.

They were joined by the archbishop of Krakow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, who led prayers for peace and reconciliation.

The officials said the suburb, home of the Nowa Huta steelworks, Poland's biggest factory, was hit by fierce battles again Thursday night as the local workforce demonstrated their anger over the banning of the Solidarity trade union.

Telephone links to Gdansk and Szczecin, where officials also said the shipyards and factories were

working normally, were restored Friday after being cut on Monday.

The killing of Wlosik brought to 15 the number of officially reported deaths in clashes between police and demonstrators since the imposition of martial law last December.

The fighting in Krakow was reported to be exceptionally intense, with demonstrators hurling rocks, petrol bombs and steel bolts. Police responded with tear gas and water cannon.

There was extensive damage to municipal buildings, tram tracks, private cars and police vehicles, official reports said.

## Lech Walesa upset

OSLO (R) — Danuta Walesa, wife of interned Polish union leader Lech Walesa, said they both were disappointed the 1982 Nobel Peace Prize was not awarded to her husband as a token of support for the Polish people.

Speaking from Gdansk, Mrs. Walesa told a reporter of the Oslo

daily newspaper Aftenposten that a peace prize would have made things easier for Mr. Walesa.

"We were of course disappointed because the Nobel Peace Prize would have helped the Polish people," Mrs. Walesa was quoted as saying.

"When I visited him in the internment camp a month ago we talked about his chances. As usual he was careful about what he says. His reaction was: 'I don't know how my chances are but it would be fine if I was awarded the peace prize,'" Mrs. Walesa quoted her husband as saying.

Aftenposten reported that many Poles expected him to receive the prize in recognition of what the paper called his struggle for union liberties.

Mrs. Walesa said the authorities had declined her request to visit her husband last Monday in the internment camp in southeast Poland. They said it would not be possible until after Oct. 15, she said.

# Polish couple charged with air piracy

VIENNA (R) — A Polish couple who hijacked a Bulgarian airliner to Vienna has been charged with air piracy, the Austrian interior ministry said Friday.

Zbigniew Furgall and his wife will go on trial soon, the ministry said.

The rest of the passengers, 68 in all, returned to Warsaw, their original destination, early Friday morning. The hijacked plane, which was taking Polish tourists home from a Black Sea holiday, was diverted to Vienna after a 28-year-old man threatened a hostess with a razor. The stewardess was treated in hospital for a slight cut on her throat, but was later released.

According to one account the hijacker originally wanted to fly to West Germany but had to settle for Vienna because there was not enough fuel.

# U.S. police seeks to arrest N. Korean

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The United States has accused the North Korean mission to the United Nations of harbouring one of its diplomats who is wanted by police in connection with an alleged sexual assault.

An arrest warrant was issued for O Nam Chol, third secretary to the mission, following an assault on a woman in New York's Westchester Park on Sept. 5.

U.S. officials told the North Koreans that Mr. O was not entitled to diplomatic immunity in the case and asked that he be handed over to police for questioning.

U.S. Ambassador Charles Lichenstein said that a practical solution would be for the mission to "cease harbouring the probable fugitive from American justice."

He said that the day after the incident, the victim of the assault had filed charges at the local police headquarters. She later positively identified Mr. O from photographs of members of the North Korean mission which were mixed with those of other oriental males, the ambassador said.

# Gonzalez draws crowds in rightist strongholds

LEON, Spain (R) — Spanish Socialists predicted a landslide victory in Oct. 28 general elections after party leader Felipe Gonzalez drew capacity crowds on a swing through his opponents' territory.

"This means an absolute majority," campaign manager Julio Fco said surveying the 9,000 people who had packed a stadium to hear Mr. Gonzalez speak on a chilly night in Leon, a city of old Castile that traditionally votes for the centre and right.

Mr. Gonzalez, touring Spain in an orange and white bus, had earlier attracted huge crowds in the northwestern region of Galicia, which is considered a stronghold of the Socialists' main right-wing opponents, the Popular Alliance.

At the rallies, Mr. Gonzalez hammers home the same message with a few minor variations. The

applause is loudest when he promises to end what he calls the inequalities of Spanish society which he says has been ruled for 150 years by an oligarchy.

A lawyer, he says it is intolerable that his children have 23 times more chances in life than the son of a poor peasant.

"We are going to end all that and make Spain a society of equals," Mr. Gonzalez declares, promising that the Socialists will wage war on privilege, patronage and civil servants who hold more than one job.

He berates the Soviet Union and United States for spending in three days enough on armaments to feed the world's hungry children for one year. He says his opponents preach Christianity and humanity but are neither humanist nor Christian.

# Marchais holds 'candid' talks with Chinese leader

PEKING (R) — Georges Marchais, leader of the pro-Moscow French Communist Party, held a second round of talks Friday with Chinese party general secretary Hu Yaobang.

The visit is being hailed by Peking as marking the end of a long freeze in relations between the two parties caused by the Sino-Soviet split in the early 1960s. Both sides have made it plain that, though policy differences remain, the time has come for improving party-to-party relations.

French sources said the two sides discussed international issues after Thursday's review of the domestic political situation in their respective countries. They could not give details of the talks, but said the atmosphere was friendly and candid.

The French Communist Party has publicly backed Moscow's position on such issues as Afghanistan and Kampuchea. China is a vocal opponent of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and its support for the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh.

Mr. Marchais is due to spend two more days in Peking, holding another round of talks with Mr. Hu on Sunday.

# Salvadorean army tries to contain rebel offensive

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Crack units of El Salvador's U.S.-backed army were fighting on two fronts to counter the biggest offensive by left-wing guerrillas since last June.

Military sources reported heavy fighting in the provinces of Chalatenango in the north and Morazan in the east while bomb blasts echoed through the capital as the guerrillas stepped up attacks on communications.

They blew up four telephone control boxes but police said the bombs caused no casualties.

Guerrilla forces under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti National

Liberation Front (FMLN) launched a coordinated offensive early this week and seized four towns—Las Vuelatas and El Jicarito in Chalatenango and Torola San Fernando and Torola in Morazan.

Fierce battles were reported Friday in new combat zones as regular forces resisted guerrillas attempting to seize the Morazan town of Perquin and nearby Jocaitique.

At least 4,000 men of the U.S.-trained Pipil, Atlacatl and Belloso battalions were involved in a counter-offensive, military sources said, supported by A-37 ground

# 'Act German or go home'

BONN (R) — West Germany's new right-wing interior minister, Friedrich Zimmermann, says foreign workers should leave the country if they are unable to integrate.

Mr. Zimmermann took office two weeks ago promising decisive action to contain and eventually reduce West Germany's estimated immigrant population of 4.6 million.

He told West German television Thursday night that foreigners who were neither able nor willing to integrate and had come to West Germany only to earn money should return to their homelands.

# Buenos Aires recognises Arab League

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Argentina gave the Arab League diplomatic recognition Thursday — a move many diplomats see as seeking Arab support in its dispute with Britain over the Falklands (Malvinas) Islands.

But a foreign ministry spokesman denied a direct link with Argentina's campaign for a United Nations general assembly resolution calling on Britain to resume talks with Buenos Aires over the future of the Falklands.

He said the gesture should be viewed in the context of closer Argentine links with the Non-Aligned Movement since the April-June war with Britain for possession of the South Atlantic islands.

# NEWS IN BRIEF

## Iranian ayatollah killed during prayer

LONDON (R) — Ayatollah Abolmouza Behabani, a leading Iranian cleric and representative of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was assassinated Friday. The national news agency IRNA said the cleric was killed, apparently by a suicide commando, while he was conducting Friday prayers in the city's main mosque.

## International aid urged to restore Lebanese economy

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Restoring Lebanon's infrastructure, ravaged by years of internal strife and external aggression, will cost at least \$15 billion, the U.N. official in charge of rehabilitation said. United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Tzipi Livni compared the Lebanon situation to that in many European countries in the aftermath of the World War II. He recommended a rescue operation like the U.S.-sponsored Marshall Plan that helped rebuild Europe.

## Reagan's son out of work

WASHINGTON (R) — Ronald Reagan Jr. is temporarily out of work and was in an unemployment queue just hours before his father, the president, addressed a televised speech. The White House said that young Reagan, 23, a dancer, had been temporarily laid off by the Jolly Juggler Company in New York City and had collected two weeks' unemployment benefit. A spokesman said his father had offered to help out their son but that he had declined the offer, saying he preferred to remain independent.

## Carter: 'I threatened Iran with war'

NEW YORK (R) — Former President Jimmy Carter said Friday he had warned Iran's revolutionary ruler Ayatollah Khomeini the United States would launch a military attack on Tehran if any of the U.S. hostages were killed or injured. He was interviewed on a television programme by Barbara Walters. Mr. Carter said he had sent a personal letter to the Ayatollah warning him of the risk, adding that he had warned the hostages would be meant war.

## British police pursue naked motorcyclist

BARNARD CASTLE, England (R) — Motorcyclist George Smith rode naked through the streets after friends stole his clothes while he was swimming in a river. Startled motorists swarmed to avoid him as he roared along up to 100 kilometres an hour while in hot pursuit, a court told. The police were not too worried about George's bareback antics. They booked him for riding without a crash helmet and careless driving. He was fined a total of £60 (£100).

## 'Napoleon probably died of accidental arsenic poisoning'

LONDON (R) — Napoleon Bonaparte was probably killed accidentally by arsenic in his wallpaper, a scientist said. When the defeated French emperor died aged 51 in exile on the South Atlantic island of St. Helena in 1821, copper arsenite was widely used as a pigment in wallpapers, paints and fabrics, said Dr. David Jones, a Newcastle University chemist. Writing in the latest edition of the magazine New Scientist, he said the pigment was used in green wallpaper in the interior of Napoleon's exile home of Longwood House. In dry conditions the substance was harmless but in the humid surroundings of St. Helena it was probably lethal. Dr. Jones said.

# Genscher fights to remain FDP's No. 1

BONN (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher began a three-week campaign to retain the leadership of his strife-torn Free Democratic Party (FDP) Friday when he faces a crucial meeting of its presidium.

A party spokesman said Mr. Genscher would inform the 10-man body of his plans to stand for re-election at next month's Berlin congress despite mounting opposition.

The presidium approved his decision last month to break with Social Democratic (SPD) Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and form a centre-right government under conservative Helmut Kohl.

But since the government took office on Oct. 4, two crushing defeats in regional polls and a left-wing rebellion against the new alliance appears to have eroded Mr. Genscher's support at all levels of the party.

Gerhart Baum, interior minister in the former SPD-FDP government, added his voice Thursday to those of several local branch organisations opposing Mr. Genscher's candidacy. The party's Young Democrat youth organisation also urged him not to stand.

In an interview published Friday in the Augsburg Allgemeine newspaper, one of the FDP presidium's members, Horst-Juergen Lahmann, hit out at Mr. Genscher.

"What the FDP needs most of all now is a chairman who is ready and capable of holding the wings together, to reconcile the majority and the minority and to restore the

party in the eyes of the voters," he was quoted as saying.

"Hans-Dietrich Genscher does not seem to have this power to integrate," Mr. Lahmann added.

He suggested parliamentary leader Wolfgang Mischnik as the best choice for a chairman who could re-unite the party.

Political commentators said Mr. Mischnik's actions could prove decisive at Friday's meeting. He has refused to make any clear statement on whether he would accept a nomination as chairman and his public support for Mr. Genscher has been equally reserved.

Commentators said if Mr. Genscher's proposal to stand for re-election were forced to vote, he could be rejected by five votes to four.

cent in government spending. Jordan spends less on arms than any other Middle East country except Syria. In 1980 it was \$404 million, which increased last year to \$425 million, which again represented a lower percentage of overall government spending.

On size of armies, the Military Balance shows that Egypt registered the biggest increase. Its army numbered 367,000 last year. This year it is up by 85,000. Israel's army has increased by 2,000 to 174,000. Syria's army has stayed constant at just over 222,000, but Libya's has gone up 10,000 to 65,000. Saudi Arabia has registered a slight increase to just over 52,000, while Jordan has gone up from just over 67,000 to almost 73,000.

The additional 2,000 in the Israeli Defence Forces have been added to the air force, which now numbers 30,000, the report says. The number of combat aircraft went up from 602 to 634. Israel also has 42 armed helicopters, 10 more than last year.

While Egypt's air force and navy remain the same size, the army has increased and now has twice as many mechanised infantry divisions (four) as it had a year ago. The air force has 429 combat aircraft compared to 290 last year.

In general, the institute detects a trend in the Third World towards diversification of arms supplies, primarily for political reasons, despite the fact that this greatly increases logistic difficulty and can, as in Argentina and Iran, lead to an early and almost total breakdown. There is a great deal of highly competitive selling, with relatively new suppliers, such as Brazil, challenging the more traditional arms exporting countries. There is also a shortage of technical manpower in much of the Third World which makes maintenance and repair difficult and encourages states like Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Libya to recruit outside help "to make things work."

A popular supplier to Arab countries is Britain, which has nine customers in that part of the world. France, too, is doing well with continuing arms supply arrangements with Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.

Turning to the East-West balance in conventional weapons, the institute notes that the numerical balance over the last 20 years has slowly but steadily moved in favour of the East. At the same time the West has largely lost the technical edge which allowed NATO to believe that quality could substitute for numbers.

# Western alliance reviews policy towards Poland

By Sidney Weiland  
Reuter

LONDON — The suppression of Poland's free trade union Solidarity is forcing the West to think again on how to deal with the military government in Warsaw.

Much will depend on how vigorously Polish workers defy authorities with new strikes and demonstrations against the Communist regime's ban on Solidarity, diplomats say.

Shipyard workers in Gdansk, where the union born two years ago, and other cities staged protest strikes this week and clashed with police in street riots. Underground activists called for a national four-hour work stoppage on Nov. 10.

While West European governments are reluctant to follow the United States in imposing new sanctions against Poland, Western diplomats say it will now be much harder for the West to consider a relaxation in restrictions already in force.

Some officials believe the NATO alliance should take a new long look at Poland, on the assumption that no big changes towards liberalisation are likely there in the short-term.

The United States led other NATO nations in subjecting Poland to low-level economic sanctions, which Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski imposed martial law last December.

Since Solidarity, Eastern Europe's only independent labour movement, was finally delegatised on Oct. 8, only the Reagan administration has moved to tighten the sanctions, by raising tariffs on Polish manufactured goods.

Other Western nations are also considering how to mark their disapproval, but senior officials say it is unlikely there will be concerted action by the 16-nation NATO alliance.

In any case, the U.S. restrictions are regarded as largely symbolic, and resultant trade losses for Poland are expected to be in the region of \$100 million or less in a full year.

But officials say the legal dissolution of Solidarity raises much broader issues for the West. Whether the tactics used so far in keeping Poland at arm's length are best-suited to further the interests of the Polish people?

While Western sanctions have been generally mild, they have hit at some areas where Poles are vulnerable.

A freeze on Western government credits has blocked funds for vital spare parts for industry and has closed off shipments of U.S. feed for poultry farms. In a country already seriously short of meat, this has meant a further cut in food supplies.

Western analysts say Poland, which already owes \$26 billion to Western banks and governments, may need up to \$5 billion more to make its economy viable.

## Aid or no aid

In Warsaw, Communist spokesmen have argued there is no

hope of even gradual political reform without an economic upswing.

Just before Solidarity, already broken by martial law, was finally outlawed, to be replaced by factory-level unions, some Western officials were considering whether the West would do better to consider a cautious infusion of aid.

Western banks moved to postpone repayment deadlines for outstanding debts. An agreement with Poland may be signed soon.

There was also talk of restoring cultural and other exchanges frozen when martial law was declared.

Western diplomats say the NATO criteria are now outdated and that new guidelines may be needed, possibly a "stick-and-carrot" policy that holds out some hope for Western concessions if the Jaruzelski regime avoids further repression and shows signs of moving gradually towards a reformist programme.

# Hasty Spanish colonels lose chance to grab power

By Francois Raitberger  
Reuter

MADRID — Power-hungry colonels bungled plans to clamp Spain in the grip of a military dictatorship by acting too hastily to stage a coup before this month's general elections, according to government ministers.

They said the coup plot, calling for batteries of heavy guns to smash any resistance, showed the unyielding determination of some right-wing military officers to stop democracy at any cost.

Defence Minister Alberto Oliart said the plotters' mistake was their haste to act before the Oct. 28 elections, expected to return their Socialist enemies to power.

Word of the plot leaked out and Mr. Oliart told parliament earlier this week that security men had been watching three artillery colonels for several months. They were suspected of plotting an uprising before general elections next year.

The minister said the early dissolution of parliament in August

forced the plotters to advance their plans. They held a flurry of hasty meetings to finalise the details but were arrested by police and charged with conspiring to stage a military rebellion.

According to Mr. Oliart, the uprising was to take place on the morning of the "day of reflection", the eve of the Oct. 28 poll, when campaigning had ended and politicians had returned to Madrid.

Some military officers were to

seize command from their chiefs. Commandos of "blind obedience" were to fan out through Madrid, "neutralise" military commanders, senior government officials and politicians, and occupy news media.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

seize command from their chiefs. Commandos of "blind obedience" were to fan out through Madrid, "neutralise" military commanders, senior government officials and politicians, and occupy news media.

## Lessons from past

The minister said the plans showed that the plotters had taken the lesson of last year's coup attempt which crumbled against King Juan Carlos' resolute def-

ence of democracy. They called for heavy guns to be ready to pound the king's small Zarzuela palace and the government headquarters, on the outskirts of the capital.

Other guns were to be trained on the headquarters of the joint chiefs of staff and of the three services, nearly all in the centre of this city of 3.5 million people, Mr. Oliart said.

The rebels would then have sealed off Madrid and declared a state of war as the uprising spread to other regions, he added.

According to Mr. Oliart, the plans were advanced enough to have been carried out but the detention of the three colonels made them unworkable.

Interior Minister Juan Jose Roson told incredulous and anxious members of parliament at an emergency meeting that the plot, now dubbed "the colonels' coup," had been smashed.

But he said the government need have no fear, adding: "There is not the slightest chance left for the smallest coup attempt."

Deputies and newspapers exp-

ressed doubt that the arrest of three men had dismantled a well-prepared and wide-ranging plot.

"You have cut the lizard's tail, but the lizard is alive and well," Andalusian deputy Juan Carlos Aguilar said.

Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez said the threat to the military commanders was a serious danger to the unity and discipline of the armed forces. "Spain's defence system is bankrupt," he said.

Mr. Oliart said the conspiracy, reported to have enjoyed ample financial backing, raised unanswered questions about possible civilian connections, which Spaniards called the mysterious "tramas negras" (black plots).

Authorities were investigating "Spanish solidarity", a political party founded to contest the election by jailed Lt.-Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, the man who stormed parliament in the last coup attempt, on suspicion that it might be a front for other activities.

But Mr. Oliart said no evidence had been found and he would not act against suspects unless sufficient proof emerged.

# GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠1095 ♣AJ10943 ♦K63 ♣6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
3 ♣ Pass Pass 4 ♣  
Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.2—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠763 ♥AQJ1063 ♦K73 ♣A  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♥ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
1 ♥ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ3 ♥QJ3 ♣AQ985 ♣93  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Dble  
What do you bid now?

INT Pass Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AJ98 ♣AK82 ♣AK763  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥  
?  
What action do you take?

Q.5—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠873 ♥Q85 ♣KQ10 ♣J652  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
Pass Pass Pass 1 ♠  
Pass 1 ♠ Pass Pass  
Dble Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.6—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠A88 ♥A76 ♣AK94 ♣A107  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass  
?  
What do you bid now?

Handwritten signature: 1210 10/16/82